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AMERSHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

# REPORT

of the

# MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the



CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1961



#### AMERSHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

CHAIRMAN: Major G. Boyce, O.B.E., M.C. J.P. D.L.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Vice-Chairman F.H. Hancock.
J. Milliner.

Councillors:

Mrs. W. Corkish. Mrs. J.A. McNeall.

Major A.G. Coombs, D.S.O.

W.A. Cummins. T.W. Heather, M.C.

Lt. Col. A.F. Macleod Matthews.

S.C. Fitten.
D.H. Powell.
W.O.J. Smiles.
W.D. Young.

#### Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health: F. Seymour, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Medical Officer of Health for Chesham Urban District Council, Beaconsfield Urban District Council, Deputy Divisional School Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer.

Chief Public Health Inspector: Mr. F.G. Caudery, F.A.P.Z.I., M.R.S.H.

(Certified Meat and Food Inspector.)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector: Mr. W.E. Jones, M.A.P.H.I., (Certified Meat and Food Inspector.)

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

Mr. R. Powell, M.A.P.H.I.

(Certified Meat and Food Inspector)
Mr. H.H. Cometson, M.A.P.H.I.

(Certified Meat and Food Inspector)
Mr. R. Charnick, M.A.P.H.I.

(Certified Meat and Food Inspector)

#### Meat Inspector:

Mr. M. Cowan, Certified Meat Inspector. (Appointed 1-5-1962)

#### Clerical Staff:

Mr. T. Ball (Chief Clerk) Mrs. P.D. Birkhead Miss M. Deaney

#### Rodent Officer:

Mr. H.A. Snapes.

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Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
High Street,
Amersham.....BUCKS.

July, 1962.

Tel. Amersham 565.

To the Chairman and Members of the Amersham Rural District Council.

Dear Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the environmental health and sanitary circumstances of the Council's district for the year 1961.

The health of the district as reflected by the vital statistics and notifications of infectious disease has been very satisfactory.

It is again a great pleasure to record the very satisfactory degree of co-operation which exists between this department and all the many other workers involved in maintaining and improving the health of the public.

It is encouraging to note the number of cases of suspected food poisoning brought to our notice both by General Practitioners and individuals. As frequently people do not consult their doctor if they are not severely affected it is most helpful if the public inform us when they suspect that they have had an attack of food poisoning. This is particularly important when the food originates outside the home. Prompt action may well prevent an elderly or very young person consuming the same article of food, with far more serious consequences.

During the year an arrangement was made with the Director of the Radiochemical Centre that whenever possible the Medical Officer of Health would be informed of any press releases having a public health relevance. It is appropriate here to draw attention to the very helpful attitude of the Director of the Centre to any points which I have queried with him.

Within the Department it has once again been a year of excellent team work. I would like to express my appreciation to the Public Health Inspectors and other members of the staff for their co-operation.

Throughout the report comments have been made to amplify those matters considered to be of importance.

I have the honour to be Your obedient servant,

F. SEYMOUR.

Medical Officer of Health.

#### ARRANGEMENT OF THE REPORT

Section I	GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS 1 - 3
Section II	GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES 4 - 6
	Hospital Services Laboratory Facilities Ambulance Facilities Midwifery and Home Nursing Services Child Welfare Centres Family Planning Association Old People's Welfare Committee
Section III	NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948-51 7
	Sections 47 and 50
Section IV	PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 8 - 10
	Cases notified 1960 and 1961 Scarlet Fever Dysentery Tuberculosis  Immunisation and Vaccination:  Diphtheria Whooping Cough Smallpox Tetanus Poliomyelitis Tuberculosis
Section V	SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES 11 - 18
	General Administration Water Supply Drainage and Sewerage Refuse - Collection and Disposal Council houses and Camps Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 Discretionary Grants House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 Standard Grants Housing - Compulsory Improvement Housing Act, 1957 - Slum Clearance Rent Act, 1957 Caravans and Caravan Sites Pest Control
Section VI	INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD 18 - 21
	Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 Milk Sampling Ice Cream Sampling Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960 Meat Inspection (Authorised Officers) Regulations, 1960 Meat Inspection at Slaughterhouses Slaughtering Facilities
Section VII	FACTORIES ACT AND MISCELLANEOUS 23 - 24
	Appendix I Factories Acts 1937 to 1959 - Table of Inspections Factories Acts 1937 to 1959 -
	Outwork
	Appendix II Water Supply - Results of Chemical Analysis.

#### SECTION I.

#### GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

1.	GENERAL STATISTICS	
	Population	
2.	VITAL STATISTICS	
	Legitimate 488 437 Illegitimate 19 21	925 40 965
x		17.4 16.7
	live births	4.1
	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births	13 13.3 978
	(c) Deaths:	
	Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	12.4
	live births	13.0
	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
	Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	11.4
	Early Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under l week) per 1,000 total live births	9.3
	Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and	743
	deaths under 1 week combined) per 1,000 total live and still births	22.5
	Maternal deaths (including abortion)  Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and	Nil
	still births	Nil 8.8
x	Crude death rate per 1,000 population  Corrected death rate per 1,000 population  (Comparability factor 1.04)	9.1

x The corrected Birth and Death rates are those which are obtained when the crude local rates are adjusted to make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales.

#### Causes of Death:

As will be seen from the following table the two principal causes of death were - diseases of the heart and circulatory system which caused approximately 46% of the deaths and cancer which caused approximately 20%

		Males	Females	Total
11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 23. 24. 25. 26.	Tuberculosis (respiratory) Tuberculosis (other) Malignant neoplasm, stomach Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus Malignant neoplasm, breast Malignant neoplasm, uterus Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms Leukaemia, aleukaemia Diabetes Vascular lesions of nervous system Coronary disease, angina Hypertension with heart disease Other heart disease Other circulatory disease Influenza Pneumonia Bronchitis Other diseases of respiratory system Ulcer of stomach or duodenum Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea Nephritis and nephrosis Hyperplasia of prostate Congenital malformations Other defined and ill-defined diseases Motor vehicle accidents All other accidents Suicide	2 - 25 54 2 21 6 2 17 12 2 - 3 3 2	- 6 38 37 12 37 40 4 31 6 22 9 - 13 - 4 28 35 -	2 - 12 8 8 3 5 3 2 6 2 4 9 6 2 2 4 9 9 2 8 3 3 3 6 6 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 6 5 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 9 2 8 3 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 8 3 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 8 3 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 8 3 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 8 3 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 8 3 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 8 3 3 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 8 3 3 3 3 3 3 6 5 2 2 8 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
		242	245	487

# Particulars of Accidents (other than motor vehicle accidents) resulting in death.

ilo. Died	Type of Accident	∆дов
7	Fall	86, 86, 85, 85, 83, 80, 45,
2	Coal gas poisoning (domestic gas cooker)	80, 50.
1	Asphyxia from inhalation of food	91.

COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

POPULATIONS, BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR THE YEAR, 1961.

	3.								
	Maternal Mortality per 1,000 Live and Still-Births		(1)		(-)	(1)			
	Mate Wort per and	0 0	0,21	1111111	1	0.11	0.33		
	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	20000000000000000000000000000000000000	(69)	£3££3£8	(65)	(128)			
	Neo-Nata Wortalit Rate per 1,000 Birt	26.171 1.0000 1.0000 1	14.4	11.4 12.5 50.0 14.7 17.9 17.2	13.6	14.0	15.5		
	nt .ty sr Sirths	@@@@@@ <del>``</del>	(16)	(F) (2) (F) (F) (F) (F) (F) (F) (F) (F) (F) (F	(47)	(165)			
	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births	221.7 221.7 40.0 13.0 40.0 15.0 17.1 17.1 11.1	19.0	12.4 18.8 57.1 19.0 22.4 - 25.9	17.1	18,1	; 21.4		
	Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000 Population		(8)	(3) (1) (3) (1) (6) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	(6)	(17)	entre con construction of the		
	Tuberc Death per 1 Popul	0.020 0.020 0.0114	0.033	0.036 0.030 0.030 0.030	0.036	0.035	0.072		
	le Death	(244) (106) (138) (161) (161) (162) (135) (135) (191) (191)	2,213)	(487) (389) (114) (528) (201) (108) (117) (446)	(2,390)	(4,603)	· ・ 中・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・		
	Crude Rate 1,(	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	9.1 (	8,8 12,7 12,0 14,3 7,9 8,6	9.6	4.6	12.0		
	Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	(545) (172) (369) (453) (75) (175) (175) (180)	(4,795)	(965) (638) (140) (1,157) (223) (153) (116) (946)	(4,338)	(6.133)			
, a	Grud Rat L, Popu	20.2 17.1 18.8 13.8 19.5 119.8 13.8	19,8	17.4 18.9 14.9 17.9 17.0 14.5	17.4	18,6	17.4		
A STATE OF THE STA	leg.Gen. Estimated Population Wid-1961	27,040 10,070 16,870 4,36 5,430 51,150 4,130 8,710 13,040	242,740	55,520 33,840 9,420 66,840 114,040 9,000 7,980 7,980	248,660	491,400			
A if deglars that the property	Popu- lation Census 1961	27,891 10,019 17,093 4,377 16,236 3,901 6,704 4,127 8,704 13,116	240,990	56,565 31,331 8,490 66,914 14,038 9,096 7,928 50,831	245,193	486,183			
	District	URBAN Aylesbury Beaconsfield Bletchley Buckingham Chesham Eton High Wycombe Linslade Marlow Newport Pagnell Slough		RURAL Amersham Aylesbury Buckingham Eton Newport Fagnell Wing Wing	TOTAL RURAL	TOTAL COUNTY	NGLAND AND WALES		

#### SECTION II.

#### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

#### Hospital Services:

The Amersham Rural District is situated in the area of the High Wycombe and District Management Committee of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Medical Advisory and Cross Infection Sub-Committees of the Management Committee.

#### Hospitals Available for the District:

Tuberculosis	-	Berks & Bucks Joint Sanatorium, Peppard Common.
General		Chesham Cottage Hospital.
11	-	Amersham General Hospital.
11		Royal Bucks County Hospital, Aylesbury.
11	-	War Memorial Hospital, High Wycombe.
tt	-	Chalfont & Gerrards Cross Hospital.
Infectious Diseases	-	Aylesbury Isolation Hospital.

#### Laboratory Facilities:

Bacteriological laboratory facilities are provided by the Public Health Laboratories situated at Oxford and Luton.

Samples of water and sewage effuent for chemical analysis are sent to the Public Analyst, Southwark Borough Council.

#### Ambulance Services:

These services are administered by the County Council. The Amersham R.D.C., area is covered by the Amersham and High Wycombe stations.

#### Family Planning Association:

A clinic is held in the out-patients department at Amersham Hospital every Thursday at 6-30 p.m. and the first Tuesday in every month at the same time.

The clinic is closed the last two Thursdays in August and the Thursday following Christmas.

#### Old People's Welfare Committee:

In March an Old People's Welfare Committee was formed in Amersham covering the Amersham and Chesham Bois parishes. Towards the end of the year a public meeting was held in Chalfont St. Peter which unanimously decided to form an Old People's Welfare Committee covering Chalfont St. Peter, Chalfont St. Giles, Gerrards Cross and Fulmer. Your Medical Officer of Health is a member of both committees.

Representatives already doing work in this field are giving both Committees their full support. It is hoped that with the active assistance of the voluntary and statutory bodies represented on the Committees, services for the elderly will be extended, both in the above parishes and either by an extension of their services or by the formation of new committees in the other parishes of the district.

## MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING SERVICE

## NATURE OF THE ARRANGEMENTS IN THE AREA

		•
Districts Serve	ed	Name, Address and Qualifications of Nurses Telephone
Amersham Amersham Common Chesham Bois Coleshill Winchmore Hill Little Chalfont	) ) ) )	Miss P. Harper, S.E.A.N., S.C.M., and Miss M. Inglis, S.R.N., S.C.M., 7, First Avenue, Amersham. Amersham 374
Chalfont St. Giles Seer Green Jordans Three Households	5)	Miss A. Duff-White, S.R.N., Chesham S.C.M., 8360 Flat 4 Nurses Flats, Chesham. Temporarily covered by Mrs. Jary, S.I.N., S.C.M. "Trunniong", Burgess Wood Read, Beaconsfield Beaconsfield
Chalfont St. Peter Gold Hill "Kingsway", G.X. Chorley Wood (Bucks Area)	c) ) ) )	Miss M.E. Wright, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. and Miss T. Hammond, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., Nos 1 and 3, Pennington Road, The Glebe, Chalfont St. Peter.  Gerrards X 4030
Lee Common The Lee Chartridge Ballinger Swan Bottom Potter Row Pednor Vale	) ) ) )	Mrs. B.L. Fowler, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., 17a, Berkeley Cheshan Avenue, Chesham.  591
Ashley Green Whelpley Hill Ley Hill Lye Green Latimer & Chenics	) x	Miss M. Bly, S.R.N., S.C.M., Chesham Shenley Cottage, Ley Hill, 8238 Chesham.
Holmer Green Penn Street Penn Forty Green Knotty Green Tylers Green	) ) ) )	Miss I.M. Cobb, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., 8, Rose Avenue, Hazlemere, High Wycombe. Penn 3327
Little Hampden Little Kingshill Hyde Heath Little Missenden Great Missenden	) x	Miss J.D. MacDonald, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., Nurse's Cottage, Gt. Miss Rignall Road, Great Missenden. 2071
Hawridge Bellingdon Asheridge Buckland Common St. Leonards Cholesbury The Vale, Chesham	) x	Miss J.E. Fordham, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., Nurse's Bungalow, Sandpit Hill, Buckland Common, Nr. Tring, Herts.  Choles. 269
Prestwood Gt. Kingshill Spurlands End Heath End	) x These	S.C.M., Q.N., Chestnut Cottage, 2209 Sixty Acres, Prestwood, Gt.Miss
	12 111000	e Nurses hold the Health Visitors Certificate of The Royal Society of Health.

## CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Centre	Location	Sessions	Medical Officer attends
Amersham Old Town.	British Legion Hall, Whielden Street.	2nd and 4th Tuesday	2nd Tuesday
Amersham New Town.	Community Centre, Woodside Road, Amersham- on-the-Hill.	1st,2nd, 3rd & 4th Tuesday	lst, 3rd & 4th Sessions.
Chalfont St. Giles.	Memorial Hall.	2nd & 4th Thursday	2nd Thursday.
Chalfont St. Peter.	Tithe Barn, Swan Farm.	Each Fri.	lst & 3rd Friday.
Chartridge.	Village Hall, Chartridge.	3rd Thurs.	Each Session.
The Lee.	Youth Club Hall, Lee Common.	lst Thurs.	11 11
Cholesbury-cum- St. Leonards.	Village Hall, Cholesbury.	2nd & 4th Thurs.	4th Thursday.
Great Kingshill.	Village Hall.	3rd Weds.	Each Session.
Great Missenden.	Memorial Hall, Station Approach.	4th Weds.	11 11
Holmer Green.	Village Centre.	lst & 3rd Weds.	11 11
Little Chalfont.	Little Chalfont Hall.	1st & 3rd Monday	tt tt
Prestwood.	Village Hall.	2nd Weds.	tt tt
Seer Green & Jordans.	Baptist Schoolroom, Seer Green.	lst & 3rd Thurs.	3rd Thursday.
Tylers Green & Penn.	Parish Room, Tylers Green.	Second and last Weds.	Last Wednesday.
Beaconsfield.	The Old Rectory.	lst & 3rd Friday 2 p.m.	Each Session.
Holtspur.	St. Thomas's Church Hall.	lst & 3rd Tuesday 2 p.m.	3rd Tuesday.
Chesham.	School Clinic, Germain Street.	lst, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Friday	2nd & 4th Friday.
Cheshan Pond Park.	Community Hall, Windsor Road.	2nd & 4th Monday	2nd Monday.

#### SECTION III.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 - 1951

#### Section 47:

Under this Section when persons :-

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention,

the local authority may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an Order to remove the person to a suitable place.

During the year several cases were dealt with which came within the above category. It is pleasing to report that following the combined efforts of members of the department and other statutory and voluntary bodies, the cases were resolved without recourse to a magistrate.

#### Section 50:

Under this Section the District Council has the duty to arrange for the burial of any person who has died in their area, if no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body are being made. (Where the deceased has an estate the costs are recoverable.)

During the year it was necessary to take action in two such cases.

#### SECTION IV.

#### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

#### (1) NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year are given below, together with comparative figures for 1960:

generalization of the control of the	Cases N	otified
The state of the s	1961	1960
Measles Whooping Cough Scarlet Fever Pneumonia Food Poisoning Poliomyelitis Puerperal Pyrexia Erysipelas Dysentery Tuberculosis - Pulmonary Non-Pulmonary	1402 86 14 20 3 - 12 2 7	155 12 36 12 - 8 1 5

There was a large epidemic of measles during the year and during the same period quite a large number of cases of whooping cough occurred. The majority of the latter were in the older infant and school child.

Analysis of Notifiable Disease in Age Groups

	Automatical Property in	Cases Notified								
	Total cases at all ages	under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15- 24	and over
Whotin; Cough	86	6	4	9	111	14	32	9	-	ı
Measls	1402	25	64	138	190	173	721	77	9	5
Scarlet Fever	14	-	-	1	3	-	7	1	1	1

#### Dysentery:

Four of the seven cases were part of the small outbreak in a Nursery School, reported last year, which occurred at the end of the Autumn Term.

Later in the year a child was admitted to Amersham General Hospital from Marlow and was diagnosed as suffering from Dysentery. The Medical Officer of Health for Marlow was informed but the case, as it was diagnosed in this district, was included in our return to the Registrar General.

The other two cases occurred in a small isolated outbreak in April involving two families.

It is interesting to note that all the cases notified were under the age of 10 years and 6 of them were under the age of 5 years.

#### Food Poisoning:

During the year 3 individual cases of Food Poisoning were notified - one of these was a patient in Amersham General Hospital who was admitted from High Wycombe. The patient was found to be suffering from an infection with Salmonella Typhimurium and the Medical Officer of Health for High Wycombe was notified.

Another case was notified as suffering from Food Poisoning, but unfortunately the "home boiled bacon" which was under strong suspicion, had already been consumed, and it was not possible to carry out any further investigations.

The remaining notified case was investigated but the source of infection was not traced.

A family outbreak was brought directly to our notice by the family concerned. They had suffered from severe diarrhoea and vomiting following the consumption of some ham. It was found to be contaminated with Staphylococci Type One. The ham was brought to this country from abroad and part was eaten with no ill-effects. The family then went on holiday and left the ham in their refrigerator for two weeks. On their return it was eaten with unpleasant results.

Several further suspected cases were notified and investigated but were not confirmed.

It is worth emphasizing that (i) cooked food which is intended to be eaten cold, particularly cooked meat, should be rapidly cooled and (ii) refrigerators should be used within the limits recommended by the manufacturers.

#### Tuberculosis:

The following table shows the new cases of tuberculosis and the deaths from the disease, arranged in age groups:-

Age Periods		New Ca	ses		Deaths				
Years	Respi	ratory	Non-Res	piratory	Respi	ratory	Non-Respiratory		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	, M	F	
0 1 5 15 25 35 45 55 65 and	1 5 - 1	-	1	-	- - - - - 1	-		-	
over Total	7	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	

#### (2) IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

#### (a) Smallpox

Approximately 72% of children had been vaccinated against smallpox by their first birthday. This is a slightly lower percentage than in 1960(77%) but following the unfortunate occurrence of several cases of smallpox in the Country at the beginning of this year a substantial increase in the vaccination figures for 1962 can be \*\*Expected.\*

#### (b) Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus Immunisation

Due to a change in the analysis of the returns it is not possible to give the percentage of children immunised against these diseases. However, it is in od to be oble to give a more accurate figure next year.

The actual numbers of children immunised are shown below:-

	Year of	birth	Parties of the state of the sta	1961	1960	1959
No. i	munised	again	st Diptheria	221	804	92
11	11	11	Whooping Cough	245	494	46
11	11	11	Tetanus	184	383	130

#### (c) Poliomyelitis

No separate figures for poliomyelitis vaccination are available for the district.

#### (d) Tuberculosis

B.C.G. vaccination at the age of 13 years is provided by the School Health Service. In the Amersham and Chesham Division it is pleasing to note that once again there was an excellent response from parents.

The B.C.G. vaccination is preceded by a tuberculin test which indicates whether the individual has in the past been infected with tuberculosis. Most of these infections are very mild and cause no definite symptoms. The number re-acting to this test is a measure of the past exposure of these children to tuberculosis and in this context it is interesting to note the following figures:-

Year	T.B. Positive
1957	19.2%
1958	14.1%
1959	13.0%
1960	10.5%
1961	6.5%

Those children who re-act strongly to this test are later seen by the County Chest Physician for further examination.

#### SECTION V

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The Public Health Act, 1961, became operative as from the 3rd October, 1961. It contains provisions which will undoubtedly prove of value from time to time in obtaining more expeditious action in connection with some matters of urgency. The Council adopted the recommendations of a joint report of the officers of the Surveyor's and Public Health Departments as to the Department to be responsible for administering the various provisions of the new Act. Action was taken under Section 26 scon after the coming into operation of this Act to obtain urgent repairs to a defective roof,

The Housing Act, 1961, came into operation on the 24th November. The main provision affecting Public Health Departments contained in Part 2 deals with houses in multiple occupation. This type of property does not present any problem in this district at the present time. The changes in Part 3 relating to Improvement Grants and the new provisions designed to introduce more flexibility in dealing with unfit houses will no doubt prove their value.

At the beginning of the year a considerable amount of the time of the Public Health Inspectors was spent on investigating and reporting upon applications for Site Licences under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. Later in the year a survey was made of the kitchen and canteen facilities of private schools. Reference is made later in the Report to the appointment of a Meat Inspector and his appointment has enabled the Public Health Inspectors to spend more time in their respective districts. Details of their visits are given in the following summary:—

#### NATURE OF VISIT OR INSPECTION

#### GENERAL SANITATION

Water Supply Drainage Piggeries Moveable Dwellings Vermin Factories (P) Factories (N.P.) Outworkers Refuse Collection/Di Public Conveniences Clean Air Act Hairdressers Schools Shops Pet Animals Act Miscellaneous				57 318 68 645 21 47 5 28 82 9 42 10 26 1 26	1,560
House Inspections (P	ublic Health ublic Health ousing Act) ousing Act)			199 306 59 111 130 880 23 214	1,922
INFECTIOUS DISFASES	•••	A 0 2 3 0 0	\$ 0 0	ø Ø •	90

		Brought B	orward	3 <b>,57</b> 2
MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION	Ī			
Visits to Slaughter's Other Unsound Food I Food Preparing Premi Food Hygiene Visits Food Hygiene Visits Dairies, etc Section 16 Food and Licensed Premises Miscellaneous	Inspections .ses (Retailers) (Cafes, Hotels Drugs Act	s, Schools,	1,048 174 91 167 etc.) 100 8 31 66 40	1,725
Milk/Cream Water Ice-Cream Desiccated Coconut Liquid/Dried Egg Swabs Faeces			17 192 82 6 7 45 16	365 5,662

#### Summary of Notices Served

Informal Notic	es:	Statutory Noti	ces:
Served:	51	Served:	1
Complied with:	28	Complied with:	Nil

The day-to-day complaints of housing defects were in the main dealt with by Informal Action, and the following is a summary of the 35 defects remedied as a result of the above 28 Informal Notices which were complied with:-

Cesspool accommodation repair	ed or provided	1	
Drains repaired, altered, ren	ewed or improv	ed 7	
Dampness abated		6	
Repairs to roofs, walls, ceil	ings and chimn	eys 6	
Water Closets repaired		• • • 3	
Accumulation of refuse remove	d	2	
Repairs to doors, windows and	floors	· · · 5	
Plaster repaired	000 000	1	
Dustbin provided	000 000	1	
Open fire grate provided	• 0 0 0 0 0	1	
Rainwater pipes repaired	206 000	2	
		***************************************	12.50

35

#### WATER SUPPLY

The Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company is the statutory undertaking which supplies water to the whole of the Council's district, with the exception of the parish of Cholesbury—cum—St. Leonards, and a portion of the parish of The Lee, which are served by the Bucks Water Board.

In addition to maintaining a satisfactory quality of water, the water undertakings maintained a satisfactory pressure,

During the year the Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company carried out further extensions to their mains as follows:-

600 yards of 2 inch 2,198 yards of 4 inch 902 yards of 3 inch 1,382 yards of 6 inch.

225 yards of 3inch asbestos/cement pipeline was laid during the year by the Bucks Water Board.

The Council agreed to contribute £150 towards the cost of two of these extensions,

The following is a table showing the number of dwellings supplied with Main Water, either direct or by means of a standpipe.

The estimates are based on an average of 3.2 persons per house throughout the area. Of those "dwellings" supplied with mains water by means of a standpipe almost all are caravans that are used as permanent residences, and the population in this case has been calculated on a basis of 2.5 persons per unit:-

	No. of hous main water		Population with mains	
Parish	Direct	Per S.P.	Direct	Per S.P.
Amersham Ashley Green Chalfont St. Giles Chalfont St. Peter Chartridge Chenies Chesham Bois Cholesbury Coleshill Latimer The Lee Great Missenden Little Missenden Penn Seer Green	4,571 226 1,838 3,681 358 332 673 262 291 288 210 1,743 1,055 934 486	5 56 8 24 94 1 35 8 5 11 21 10 13 1	15,084 720 5,882 11,779 1,145 1,063 2,154 838 931 922 672 5,578 3,376 2,988 1,555	12 140 20 60 235 <b>3</b> - 87 20 12 27 51 25 33 1
Totals	16,948	292	54, 687	726

#### Water Sampling

The following is a summary of water samples taken during the year:-

Mains Supply Number Taken:	Submitted for Chemical Analysis:	Submitted for Bacteriological Examination:
52	12	52

All the above reports were satisfactory, but in one case the colony count at 37°C on agar was unusually high. However, there were no Coliform bacilli found in 100 ml, and it was considered that there had been some contamination, possibly at the source of sampling. A repeat sample was satisfactory.

In another case, there was a deposit of lime but no indication of pollution and in another the total solids were very high due mainly to an excess of sodium chloride which could have been caused by the incorrect use of a water softener.

Copies of typical reports on the results of the chemical analysis are given in Appendix II to this Report.

#### Other Sources of Supply:

Rainwater Tank
Number Taken:

Number Taken:

Number Taken:

Number Taken:

Number Taken:

All these 132 samples were submitted for Bacteriological Examination and 6 were found to be unsatisfactory.

Two of the unsatisfactory samples were obtained from boreholes but, although classified as unsatisfactory, the degree of contamination was only slight. Repeat samples proved the supply to be satisfactory. The remaining four unsatisfactory samples were obtained from underground rain water tanks searing isolated premises where there is no water main available. Occupiers of these premises were advised to boil or otherwise effectively treat the water before using it for drinking or other domestic purposes.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The main centres of population at Amersham-on-the-Hill, Amersham Old Town, Chesham Bois, Little Chalfont, Chalfont St. Peter, Chalfont St. Giles, Great Missenden, Prestwood and Holmer Green are sewered, and at the end of the year a scheme for the sewerage of Penm Village was in an advanced stage of preparation. At the time of the preparation of this Report a scheme for the sewerage of Jordans and Seer Green is also in an advanced stage of preparation, and preparatory work on a scheme for Chenies Village has commenced. Work was started on a small scheme to connect the drainage from Lodge Lane, Chalfont St. Giles to the Chorleywood Sewer at a cost of £6,185.

In connection with these various schemes of sewerage, the changes announced by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in their Circular No. 15/61 for grants under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, 1944 to 1955, will benefit this district and will prove to be a further incentive to the sewering of other areas.

The whole of the sewage from these areas, with the exception of a small portion of Chesham Bois which is drained to the Chesham U.D.C.'s Disposal Works, is drained to the Misbourne Valley then by deep gravity sewer to the West Herts Main Drainage Board's works at Maple Cross for treatment. Although most of the sewered areas are drained entirely by gravity, parts of Little Chalfont and Prestwood have to gravitate to pumping stations which, by means of rising mains, pump into the gravity sewers at suitable points.

In previous reports reference has been made to the serious infiltration of sub-soil water into the trunk sewers. The locations of the sources of this infiltration are now known but owing to the high level of the sub-soil water throughout most of the year, only a limited amount of work was possible in stopping this infiltration. A suggestion that the water table be lowered was discussed with the Statutory Water Undertaking, who expressed the opinion that this could not be done without serious objection being raised by them. Towards the end of the year, a new process of using a chemical solution under pressure to seal off the defects was under discussion. It is claimed that this process can be carried out even when the water table is high.

In the parts of the area which are not sewered, the main method of drainage is by cesspool or by means of a septic tank and soakaway. In some instances developers of large estates have been persuaded to instal small sewage disposal works which are taken over and maintained by the Council. The absence of any rivers or streams makes it necessary for the effluent to be disposed of into soakaways but in all cases to safeguard the underground water supplies, the effluent is chlorinated.

#### Cesspool Emptying Service

It is pleasing to report that during the year there was some reduction in the number of complaints of overflowing cesspools. There was also some reduction in the waiting period between the request for the emptying of a cesspool and the carrying out of the work.

Although 84 new properties with cesspools were constructed during the year, 211 properties already having cesspools were connected to main drainage.

#### COLLECTION OF REFUSE

The refuse collection service was reasonably well-maintained and in a very large part of the district a weekly collection was provided over long periods:

The difficulties of recruiting labour for the cesspool emptying and refuse collection services continued and during the year these services were operating approximately 8 men short of their full complement of 64.

Particular difficulties are experienced during staff holidays and in the winter with its higher sickness rate, shorter daylight hours and the difficulties and dangers associated with icy roads and garden paths. Christmas is a particularly difficult period as in addition to all the above, there is a considerable increase in the bulk of refuse to be collected.

The Council has operated a bonus scheme throughout the year and has, whenever possible, provided housing accommodation for employees.

#### DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

All refuse was tipped at the Amersham Depot and was picked up by a contractor and removed for disposal at some disused gravel pits outside the Council's District. Whilst this is no doubt an expensive method of disposal, the difficulty of finding suitable sites for controlled tipping left the Council with no alternative.

Reference was made in the Report for 1960 to the decision by the Council to discontinue the tipping of household refuse into disused brickworks at Prestwood. The cwner of the site continued to accept trade refuse from outside the district and in May, there was a serious outbreak of fire at the tip. Despite efforts to extinguish the fire, it continued to burn and as a result the owner was convicted for contraventions of the conditions of the Consent issued by the Bucks County Council and was fined a total of £100. Application was made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for withdrawal of the Consent issued by this Council but the owner appealed and a Public Enquiry was held. The Minister decided to allow the Appeal subject to conditions and during the latter part of the year there was no further trouble.

#### HOUSING

The number of properties shown below controlled by the Council at the end of December, 1961, was 2,687, compared with December, 1960, when it was 2,701. The range of properties is as follows:-

#### Housing Accommodation

		Dec. 1960		Dec. 1961
Pre-War Council houses	• • •	662	0.,	662
Post-War Council houses	0 • •	1,963	0 0 e	1,977
Prefabricated bungalows	200	71	0 0 0	46
Hodgemoor Estate	0 U 0			2
		2,703.		2,687
		COS COST OF CHANGE STATE OF THE PERSON OF TH		CONTRACTOR OF COMMAND

This further decrease was due, in the main, to the removal of more pre-fabricated buildings from one of the Council's sites to make way for the proposed multiple flats.

At the 31st December there were approximately 1,350 applicants on the Council's Housing List and obviously the housing shortage is acute. At the time of the preparation of this Report, a postcard enquiry is being made of all applicants as to whether they wish to remain on the Council's Housing List. It is quite likely that the result of this enquiry will show a considerable decrease in the number of applicants.

In the Report for last year reference was made to the increasing use of the caravan as a permanent home and, due to the continuing shortage of houses, this trend shows no sign of decreasing.

The completion of only 14 new houses during the year has contributed towards a further delay in completing the Council's programme for the clearance of unfit properties.

#### Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 (Discretionary Grants).

A further 45 formal Certificates of Approval to applications for improvement grants were issued for the improvement of 47 dwellings and the total amount of the grants given was £11,931. A summary of the applications approved since the inception of the provisions is given below:-

Year	Ар	plicat	ions	Total	Grants
1950	• • • • • • • • •	1	• • • • • • • • • •	. £ :	261
1951		1	• • • • • • • • • •		269
1952		2	• • • • • • • • • •	•	394
1953	* * * * * * * * * *	9	* * * * * * * * * * * *	. 2,1	465
1954		29	• • • • • • • • •	. 9,	802
1955		72		18,	225
1956	• • • • • • • • •	50	• • • • • • • • • •	. 13,1	440
1957	• • • • • • • • •	45	• • • • • • • • • •	11,	<del>4</del> 73
1958	• • • • • • • •	55	• • • • • • • • • •	13,9	961
1959		57		13,4	424
1960	• • • • • • • •	54	• • • • • • • • •	• •	
1961		45	• • • • • • • • • •	11,9	931

In August the Discretionary Improvement Grant was suspended for a period of six months in the first instance, due to the National financial position; but for this, the number of applications approved would probably have shown an increase over the previous year.

#### House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 (Standard Improvement Grants)

During 1961, 37 grants were approved for the improvement of 38 dwellings, the maximum total approved amounting to £4,505. Work was completed at 26 dwellings. In connection with 11 of them the maximum grant was paid and in connection with the remaining 15, 50% of the actual cost of the work.

#### Compulsory Improvement of Houses.

Consideration was given by the Council to the suggestion of the Association of Public Health Inspectors that compulsory powers should be introduced for the improvement of houses and the Council resolved to support these efforts.

It is pleasing to note that the Council is actively supporting the suggestion made in this report last year for securing the inclusion of basic amenities in the standard of fitness which have to be considered when reporting on a house.

#### Housing Act. 1957

#### Slum Clearance Programme

The summary given below of the position at the 31st December, 1961 shows that the programme submitted in 1955 for completion by 1960 was still not completed. Earlier in the report reference is made to the small number of new houses completed and in the absence of alternative accommodation for the unfortunate tenants of dwellings which are the subject of Demolition Orders, etc., the completion of the programme is impossible. Furthermore, it is inevitable that additional dwellings should be the subject of a detailed survey with a view to action being taken under the Housing Acts, but in the present circumstances the making of further Demolition Orders could do no more than increase the embarrassment of both the tenants and the Council.

Demolished or Demolition commenced	113
Subject to a Demolition Order and now vacant but not demolished	25
Subject to a Demolition Order, now vacant, but under	
reconstruction or reconstructed or to be reconstructed	. 14
Subject to a Demolition Order, but still occupied	15
Subject to a Closing Order and now vacant	6
Subject to a Closing Order and still occupied	, ,
Subject to an Undertaking either (a) to use for purposes other than human habitation or (b) to render fit for	
human occupation	. 25
Improved and Rendered fit by Informal Action	23
Rendered fit by formal action	. 29
Proposals pending for reconstruction, formalities postponed	9
Now used for purposes other than human habitation voluntarily	6
No action to date ,	19

284

#### Rent Act, 1957

During the year a Certificate as to remedying of defects was issued following an Undertaking given but not complied with. Two applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year. In one case an Undertaking was given by the Landlord following the service of a Notice of Intention to Issue a Certificate of Disrepair.

From the above it will be apparent that there was once again very little activity under the Rent Act.

#### CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

At the 31st December the number of Site Licences issued and current under the above Act was 58. The majority of these Site Licences are for one caravan. There are, however, three multiple sites and in connection with these the conditions attached to the Licences are more or less in conformity with the Model Standard issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

In addition, the Council is now operating its own site at Whelpley Hill where there are 78 standings. Consideration is being given to the purchase of additional land adjoining the site to accommodate a further 18 caravans.

A full-time Warden was appointed during the year and he commenced his duties on the 1st October. On the 1st December he opened the general shop and negotiations were pending for a sub-Post Office to be established at the shop.

Owing to the large demand for standings on the site it was necessary for a points' scheme to be introduced for the allocation of the standings.

A site at Ley Hill which was unlicensed and where there were a large number of caravans was the subject of a Public Enquiry and in August the Minister of Housing and Local Government notified all concerned that the owner's Appeal was dismissed but he would allow six months, expiring on the 16th February 1962, for clearance of the site.

In the Report for 1960, reference was made to the use by itinerant dealers of an ex-Army camp site at Hodgemoor as a caravan site. The land is in the Green Belt and repeated representations were made to the County Council to take effective measures to prevent the caravans getting on to the land. The whole length of the area has now been fenced or provided with a ditch and should prevent this illegal and undesirable occupation of the land,

#### RODENT INFESTATION AND DESTRUCTION

The Council continued the policy of undertaking contracts in respect of agricultural land and business premises. The number of contracts renewed being 80 and the number of new contracts entered into being 13. The contract, in all cases, is for one year with a minimum of four treatments.

A summary of the work done is given below:-

No.	of	premises inspected for rats, mice and glis-glis	1,678
No.	$\circ f$	treatments to private premises for rats and mice	655
No.	$\circ f$	treatments to business premises for rats and mice	35
No.	of	treatments to premises under contract for rats and mice	503
No.	of	Wasps! Nests destroyed	106
No.	of	glis-glis caught	12

There was a decrease in the number of wasps' nests destroyed from 288 in 1960 to 106 in 1961. Although not a statutory duty under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the Council has agreed to undertake this work on a pre-payment basis as no other service is available to the rate-payers.

The Chesham Bois Sewerage System was test-baited for rats and was found to be free from infestation. This work was carried out at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

#### SECTION VI

# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

#### Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 - Regulation 20.

The Bucks County Council, as the Food and Drugs Authority, samples milk produced on farms in this district. These samples are sent for bacteriological examination primarily for Tubercle Bacilli, but the examination also reveals the presence of brucella organisms. When such organisms are isolated the District Medical Officer of Health is informed.

During the year, one such report was received. The milk produced on the farm was already being sent for pasteurisation, and no further action was necessary.

#### Milk Sampling

One sample of T.T. milk and 15 samples of Pasteurised milk were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination. The results were all satisfactory,

#### Miscellaneous Sampling

#### (a) Ice Cream

68 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and the results were as under:-

	Grade 1	Grade 2
SATISFACTORY	 65	 3

#### (b) Cream

10 samples of fresh cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. Nine of the results were satisfactory and one unsatisfactory.

#### (c) Ice Lollies

Five samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, the results of which were satisfactory.

#### (d) <u>Dessicated Coconut</u>

Six samples were submitted for examination and found to be satisfactory.

#### Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

(i) The Inspectors continued their routine inspections of premises which are subject to the above Regulations and Informal Notices were served in cases where contravention of the Regulations was found.

366 visits have been made to all types of premises where food is prepared, stored or sold for human consumption.

(ii) Summonses were taken out against the proprietor of a transport cafe for five contraventions of the Regulations. He pleaded guilty and was fined £10 on each Summons. The defendant was not the freeholder of the property and in extenuation he stated that although he was willing to carry out the necessary alterations in order to comply fully with the Regulations, the freeholder would not give permission for the necessary structural alterations to be carried out. The Council also made application for an Order under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, disqualifying the defendant from using the premises as catering premises. This application was withdrawn as there were indications that the proprietor would shortly be in a position to proceed with the alterations.

#### Schools

During the year, the kitchen and canteen facilities of all the private schools were inspected and in cases where contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, were found, the attention of the principal was drawn to the requirements. Broadly speaking, the conditions were found to be reasonably satisfactory and it is anticipated that there will be little difficulty in obtaining the co-operation of the schools concerned in obtaining compliance with these Regulations.

#### Utensil Swabs

45 sets of utensil swabs were taken at various kitchens of canteens, cafes, hotels, etc. These swabs, which are provided by the Public Health Laboratory, are wiped round cups, plates, etc. which have been washed. The swabs are then placed in a sterile bottle and sent to the Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

In seven cases adverse reports were received. In these cases a further visit is made to the premises concerned to thoroughly examine the washing apparatus and the technique adopted. Invariably a repeat of the tests shows considerable improvement.

#### Sections 2 and 8

Various complaints were again received of food which was alleged to be unfit and of foreign bodies found in foodstuffs. These complaints included pieces of coke in a loaf of bread; discolouration of bread by foreign matter; dirty milk bottles and a dirty mineral bottle; mould in sausages, bread and Christmas pudding. All these complaints are fully investigated and in all cases the retailer, the wholesale manufacturer or the producer are immediately notified. In connection with the complaints concerning bread and meat products, a representative of the manufacturers is invited to examine the article and to submit a report before the matter is considered by the Council. In all cases of complaints of mould it was found, on investigation, that there was too long a delay between the manufacture of the particular commodity and its sale to the consumer. In most, if not all, cases the retailer was at fault in not rotating his stock properly. Advice is given by the Public Health Inspector on proper methods of stock rotation.

The Council takes a very serious view of all complaints concerning foodstuffs and although no legal proceedings were taken in connection with the above, warnings were given that further complaints would result in such proceedings being instituted. The complainants are notified of the Council's decision and are thanked for bringing the complaints to the notice of the Department.

#### Section 16

A further 10 premises were registered for the storage and/or sale of ice-cream, making a total in the register of 164 premises registered, 148 for the manufacture, sale or storage of ice-cream, 15 for the preparation and manufacture of sausages and preserved foods, and one for cooking chicken,

#### The Meat Inspection (Authorised Officers) Regulations, 1960.

A Meat Inspector was appointed under the above Regulations and commenced his duties on the 1st May. He has the Certificate of Meat Inspection of the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland which is one of the qualifications acceptable under the Regulations.

#### Meat Inspection at Slaughterhouses.

The following table gives details of the number of animals slaughtered at the two bacon factories, and one private slaughterhouse, together with details of the post mortem inspection

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. killed and inspected	2,454	581	372	7,764	77,097
All diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcases condemned	-	2	2	7	197
Carcases of which some part of organ was condemned	544	331	4	300	6,093
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than				•	
Tuberculosis	22	55	1.6	5.3	8.1

contd	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Tuberculosis Only Whole carcases condemned	aca	1		<b></b>	1.0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	3	-		2,457
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.04	1.4	-	-	3.1

The total amount of meat condemned at these slaughterhouses was 38 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs. and the total amount of offal condemned was 14 tons 7 cwt. 0 qrs. 19 lbs.

All edible meat and offal for which there is no retail sale is suitably treated on the premises for the extraction of fats. The condemned meat and offal and other useless refuse from the slaughterhouse operations are removed by a contractor and is used for the manufacture of soap or for animal feeding-stuffs.

#### Other Foodstuffs Condemned

Poultry			0 • 6	2,369 lbs.
Bacon				190 lbs.
Suet	000			10 1bs.
0x Liver	0 6 9	0 9 0	• • •	$5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Wet Fish	0 • •	• • 0	000	2 lbs.
Biscuits	0 0 2	• • •		6J. 1bs.
Currants	• • •	• • •	0 . 0	28 lbs.
Meat Pies		200	400	21 only.

#### Tinned Goods:

Vegetables	3					. 0	2,327	tins
Fruit	a a		• P	٠			494	tins
Meat	0 .	•	0 3	•	0 0	,	1,1.04	tins
Milk			. ,	٥		, ,	770	tins
Fish	0 0	•	<b>8</b> 10	•	e e	0	44	tins
Soup	0 0	•	• •		0 1	o	648	tins

The 2,369 lbs. of poultry was voluntarily surrendered at a poultry packing establishment and this, together with the tinned foods, was removed to a tip and immediately covered.

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

#### Report on Slaughtering Facilities

The report of the Council on the existing and probable requirements of the district for slaughterhouse facilities was duly accepted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the date fixed for the Construction Regulations to apply to all slaughterhouses in the district was 1st July, 1962.

#### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933/1954

No.	of	Slau	ighterman'	s	Licen	.ces	renewed	• • •	17
No.	of	new	Licences	is	sued		• • •		2

#### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

No. of Licences issued ... ... 2

#### GAME ACT, 1.831

No. of Game Licences issued ... 11

#### CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Reference has been made in previous reports to complaints of fumes arising from the operation of diesel engines used for the generation of electricity in connection with the annual Amersham Fair. The Fair is held by Charter in Amersham High Street and adjacent to the cottages on one side of the street. Some time ago an approach was made to the Secretary of the local Showmen's Guild with a view to obtaining his co-operation in the fitting of extended exhaust pipes and to better siting of the vehicles. It is pleasing to report that during the September Fair of the year under review there was considerable evidence of a genuine response to our requests.

#### PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928 and 1936

No. of Licences renewed ... ... 111

No. of new Licences issued ... 1

A total of 364 inspections were made under the Regulations as against 205 for the previous year. The reason for this increase is that as from 1st April a more comprehensive list of Licensing Conditions was adopted. In particular these new conditions require the testing of all tanks which have been installed for more than 20 years and a number of the additional visits were made in order to observe the tests on these old tanks.

#### RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No. of premises registered ... 4

#### BUCKS COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1957

Under Section 52 of the above Act, all persons carrying on the business of a Hairdresser or Barber's Shop are required to register with the Local Authority and the number of persons and premises registered at 31st December was 34.

F. Seymour, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Medical Officer of Health.

F.G. Caudery, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I. Chief Public Health Inspector.

#### APPENDIX I

#### FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises		Number on	Number of			
		Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	5	-	-	
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	126	4-7		AMAJ	
(iii)	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (exclu- ding outworkers' premises)		463	_	-	
	Totals	1.32	52		_	

2. There were no cases in which defects were found during the year, and no defects were referred to us by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

# PART VIII OF THE ACT Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

					THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY.		
	S	ection 110	Section 111				
Nature of Work (1)		default in send- ing lists to the	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole-some premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	prose- cutions	
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing	60	eo				-	
Curtains and furniture hangings	<u>-</u>	190	<b></b>		_	-	
Brush making	1			-		-	
Total	61		_		=	•	

#### APPENDIX II

#### WATER SUPPLY

### Chemical Analysis

Metals-Lead, Copper,

Zinc

The following are copies of the Analyst's Reports on the examination of samples from the four different sources of mains water:-

26th Sept., 1961 Ref. M.53	Sample from Stone Mater	_	Valle	(Rickmansworth & Uxbrid Valley Water Company's supply).				
26th Sept., 1961 Ref. M.54	Sample from Coleshill	m tap at: Village Sch	oo <u>l</u> (	ditto	)			
26th Sept., 1961 Ref. M.55	Sample from Snowhill Co Ashley Gree	ottages,	(	ditto	)			
6th June, 1961 Ref. M.17	Sample from tap at: (Bucks Water Board The Haven, Swan Bottom, supply). The Lee.							
Sample Reference Nos.								
	M.53	M.54	M.55	M.17				
Appearance	Δ1.	L clear and	colourless					
Reaction (pH)	7.6	7.0	7.0 er million	7.3				
Free Chlorine	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil				
Total Solids	333	376	336	208				
Loss of Ignition	-	-	-	_				
Chlorine in Chlorides	14	15	23	15				
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0,002	0.006 0.008	0.002 Nil	Nil Nil				
Albuminoid Natrogen Nitrate Nitrogen	0.004 3.0	2.0	3 <sub>8</sub> 8	2,0				
Nitrate Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil				
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate	0.24	0.32	Nil	0,28				
3 hrs. @ 98°F. Hardness, Temporary	245	240	220	_				
Permanent	15	16	14	-				
Total	260	256	234	-				

The Public Analyst is of the opinion that the water is of high chemical and bacteriological purity and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

---- Not found



